

# Browsing Linked Data Catalogs with LODAtlas

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**Abstract.** The Web of Data is growing fast, as exemplified by the evolution of the Linked Open Data (LOD) cloud over the last ten years. One of the consequences of this growth is that it is becoming increasingly difficult for application developers and end-users to find the datasets that would be relevant to them. Semantic Web search engines, open data catalogs, datasets and frameworks such as LODStats and LOD Laundromat, are all useful but only give partial, even if complementary, views on what datasets are available on the Web. We introduce LODAtlas, a portal that enables users to find datasets of interest. Users can make different types of queries about both the datasets’ metadata and contents, aggregated from multiple sources. They can then quickly evaluate the matching datasets’ relevance, thanks to LODAtlas’ summary visualizations of their general metadata, connections and contents.

**Keywords:** Linked Data Catalogs, Dataset Search, Visualization

**Resource Type:** Software Framework, Research prototype/service

**Permanent URL:** <http://purl.org/lodatlas>  
<https://gitlab.inria.fr/epietrig/LODAtlas>

## 1 Introduction

Open data catalogs, Semantic Web search engines and related services play an essential role in the development of the Web of Data. They enable a wide range of users to identify datasets relevant to their purposes, effectively supporting “modern semantic approaches [that] leverage vastly distributed, heterogeneous data collection with needs-based, lightweight data integration” [9]. Data publishers can find relevant datasets to link to, thus adding value to their data and enriching the overall ecosystem. Software developers can look for stable datasets to rely upon in their application. Ontology designers can identify and reuse existing concepts from other vocabularies. Data analysts, data journalists and other end-user profiles can find the various datasets, ideally already linked, that will help them answer their questions. The Semantic Web community itself also makes use

of these services for research purposes, this new *Web of Data* and its dynamics being interesting phenomena to study on their own [26].

Over the last fifteen years, we have seen a variety of resources emerge, some of which have played a foundational role, addressing obvious needs of the community: search engines such as Swoogle [18], SWSE [24], Sindice.com [33]; open data catalogs with some level of support for the specifics of linked data, such as CKAN<sup>1</sup>-based portals [datahub.io](https://datahub.io), [data.gov](https://data.gov) and [europeandataportal.eu](https://europeandataportal.eu); services such as LODStats [20] and the LOD Laundromat [5].

Along with the proper means to describe linked datasets using VoID [2], this entire ecosystem should enable users from all of the above profiles to easily find the datasets that are of interest to them. But unfortunately, reality is somewhat different. According to Vandembussche *et al.* [35], only 13.7% of the registered 562 public SPARQL endpoints have VoID descriptions.<sup>2</sup> Some services have been discontinued. Others are still available but no longer updated. Yet other services are evolving, but dropping support for the specifics of linked data in the process [3], as their focus is elsewhere.

The need for linked data catalogs has been asserted again very recently by the LOD community, following [datahub.io](https://datahub.io)'s evolution (see [public-lod@w3.org](https://public-lod@w3.org) discussion thread [3]). The discussion also emphasizes the opportunity to move to a framework that would itself be more reliant on linked data technologies for the management and serving of the metadata describing available datasets. While that would certainly be highly relevant and useful, we would be missing an opportunity by focusing only on technical aspects, leaving aside the more human-centric dimension of dataset search. Indeed, one issue with the services aforementioned is that while they are quite useful, each of them, taken individually, only provides incomplete information. Users consequently have to gather information from multiple such services in order to find the datasets they need.

The LODAtlas project has been initiated to explore an alternative user interface, aimed at making it easier for a broad range of users to find datasets of interest. LODAtlas aggregates data about datasets from multiple sources. It then lets users explore the resulting linked data catalog in various ways, using keyword search and faceted navigation. Selection criteria can freely mix constraints on the datasets' metadata (*e.g.*, description, last modification date), the links that exist between them, and their schema-level [22] content, favoring visual representations of the result-sets using coordinated multiple views [36].

## 2 Background and Motivation

The visualization of linked data has been an active field of research for many years, with the development of so-called linked data browsers (*e.g.*, [8]) and visualization tools, as well as supporting vocabularies [31] – see Dadzie *et al.*'s surveys [16,15]. Such user interfaces enable users to navigate on the Web of Data, displaying, in one form or another, the actual RDF statements contained in the

<sup>1</sup> Comprehensive Knowledge Archive Network.

<sup>2</sup> Numbers updated on 2018-03-29 from <http://sparqlles.ai.wu.ac.at/discoverability>.

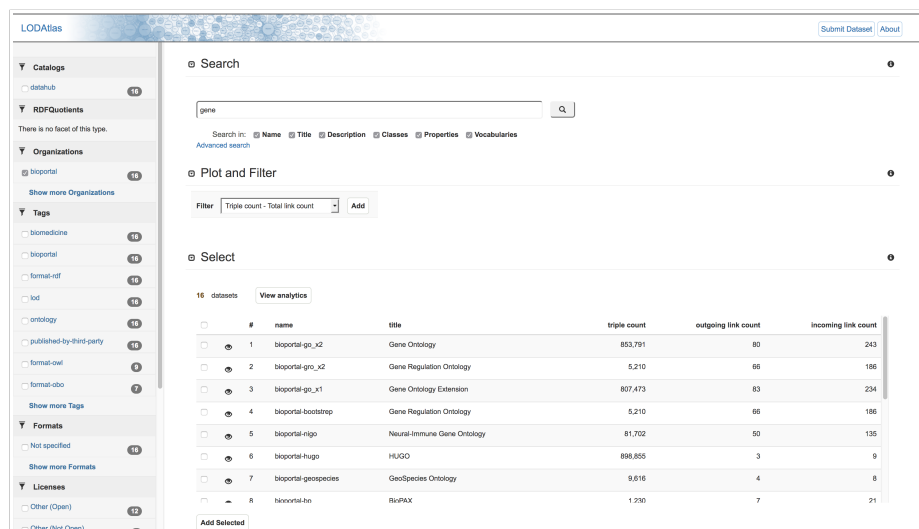
datasets. Here, we are more interested in interfaces that enable users to identify sources serving datasets relevant to their purposes, that can then be browsed using one of the above tools.

Early Semantic Web keyword-based search engines, such as Swoogle [18] and Falcons [14], were already enabling users to identify data sources and vocabularies, even if indirectly: based on keywords input by the user, they would return vocabularies or “documents” containing instance data matching the search criteria. Those would be displayed to users as more-or-less flat lists of links to external resources (ontologies, RDF documents), or their content would be exposed as raw triples. Sindice.com [33] played a somewhat different role: given a certain RDF resource URI as input, the API would provide the client application (*e.g.*, a linked data browser) with links to additional data sources containing statements involving that resource URI as subject or object. The following generation of search engines, including SWSE [24] and Watson [17], provided significant improvements such as, *e.g.*, displaying the information contained in the retrieved statements in a much more human-friendly manner (SWSE); and providing useful metadata about the source (Watson). The general concept remained essentially the same, however.

A range of recent systems can assist users in the identification of datasets that suit their needs. As it is difficult to gain a clear understanding of the content of a dataset by looking at the raw triples, recent work has focused on providing visual summaries of the content of a given dataset. Given a SPARQL endpoint, LODEx [7] automatically generates a schema-centric, node-link diagram visualization of the content behind this endpoint. LODSight [19] and ExpLOD [27] follow conceptually similar approaches, representing similar information as node-link diagrams. The former provides more concise, but possibly less accurate summaries than LODEx as it might suggest possible relations that are not actually present in the data. The latter, ExpLOD, provides additional information about the interlinking between datasets. Loupe [30] also enables users to inspect the content of datasets. Rather than node-link diagrams, Loupe generates interactive summary tables based on explicit schema-level definitions and an analysis of how schema elements are actually used to describe instance data.

Aether [29] gives a complementary view on SPARQL endpoints, automatically generating a set of VoID-derived statistical charts (bar charts, pie charts) about namespace, class and property usage, also enabling the visual comparisons of two endpoints. LODStats [20] also provides statistical metadata about RDF datasets, at a wider scale, and makes those metadata themselves available as a linked dataset using the LDSO vocabulary, which extends VoID.

Other useful datasets and services include LODatio [22,28], a powerful data source search engine. Aimed at a more technical audience, it takes as input a raw SPARQL query that captures which types of resources and properties the user is interested in finding, and returns a ranked list of matching data sources. LODatio also suggests alternative queries based on the one input to narrow or widen the result list. Of interest primarily to dataset creators and ontology engineers, the LOV portal [34] is a very valuable, curated source of information



**Fig. 1.** Searching for datasets containing **gene** in their title, published by the **bioportal**.

aimed at facilitating the reuse of vocabularies, that provides data about the interconnections between vocabularies and version history.

Finally, while it primarily serves other purposes, LOD laundromat [6], and more precisely the LOD Wardrobe [5], lets people browse through a list of “cleaned” versions of a significant proportion of the LOD datasets available publicly on the Web. The Wardrobe offers some query capabilities, statistical charts and can show raw data fragments.

LODAtlas does not aim at replacing the above services and datasets, but rather at integrating a coherent subset of them into a single Web-based UI to facilitate the search for linked datasets. As described in the next section, LODAtlas takes the perspective of a user *shopping for datasets* by expressing her various needs (catalog metadata, schema-level constraints, interlinks) using different means (keyword search, URI search, faceted navigation) and assessing candidate datasets through visual summaries of their properties and contents.

### 3 Browsing the LOD cloud with LODAtlas

LODAtlas lets users browse the datasets found in one or more catalogs. In the following we take, as a running example, dataset descriptions exported from the CKAN-based **datahub.io** portal *before* it evolved to the new version,<sup>3</sup> as this older version remains for now one of the most important sources of information about linked open datasets. As discussed in Section 5, multiple data catalogs can be added to the same instance of LODAtlas, in which case the provenance of the

<sup>3</sup> These descriptions are still available from [old.datahub.io](http://old.datahub.io).



**Fig. 2.** Looking at all datasets from Linking Open Data Cloud, sorted by creation date. Hovering dataset near in one chart highlights it (black) in all charts (brushing). **rkb-explorer** datasets are discussed in Section 3.3.

dataset description (which catalog it was imported from) becomes an additional possible search criterion.

### 3.1 Overview

LODAtlas provides users with two means to browse datasets: using keyword/URI search, and using faceted navigation. Both can be used in conjunction, to iteratively refine the result list. Figure 1 shows the results of a basic search for keyword **gene** in the datasets’ name or title, published by the **bioportal**.

Users can search for keywords and URIs in any combination of: dataset name, title and description; vocabularies, classes and properties used. Results are ordered to first show exact matches, and then partial ones, if any. When searching for classes or properties, LODAtlas looks for the input value in the class or property URI, as well as in the corresponding **rdfs:label** from the vocabulary definition. Only datasets that actually feature at least one instance of the property or class will be considered exact matches. For example, when searching for **foaf:knows** in **Properties**, LODAtlas will return as exact matches only the datasets that feature at least one statement whose property URI is **foaf:knows**.

From an initial list of candidate datasets obtained with keyword/URI search and faceted navigation, users can further refine the results based on other dataset characteristics, that are more efficiently represented and specified using simple visualization widgets. First, users can display charts that summarize (Figure 2): the number of triples in each considered dataset, the number of links to other datasets (incoming, outgoing, or both), and timelines showing creation and last update dates. All charts are synchronized: they can be sorted according to any of the above, and users can explore them using brushing and linking [36]: the

dataset hovered by the cursor immediately gets highlighted in all views (see the single black item corresponding to dataset `near` in each bar chart and timeline in Figure 2). This set of simple interactive visualizations can further help identify datasets of interest, and can yield interesting observations, as discussed later in Section 3.3.

Based on insights gained from this view on the candidate datasets, users can then optionally express additional filtering rules to further refine the list (Figure 3-a). Such rules, specified interactively by drawing selection regions in scatterplots and timelines, declare combinations of restrictions on the minimum and maximum numbers of: triples, counts of links to other datasets, creation date and last update date. Once satisfied, the user can then select some or all of the remaining datasets in the list, and put them in what we call the *dataset cart*, which is conceptually similar to customers' cart on e-commerce platforms.

The dataset cart is separate from the previous list of search results, the rationale being that users may want to first populate their cart with some datasets based on a set of selection criteria, and then add or remove datasets incrementally, based on other criteria. While it would theoretically be possible to capture the final dataset list with a single elaborate query, from the user's perspective this would be quite tedious. Making it possible for users to explicitly store datasets of interest in a cart, temporarily forget about them and continue exploring freely, strongly favors the exploration of the catalog.

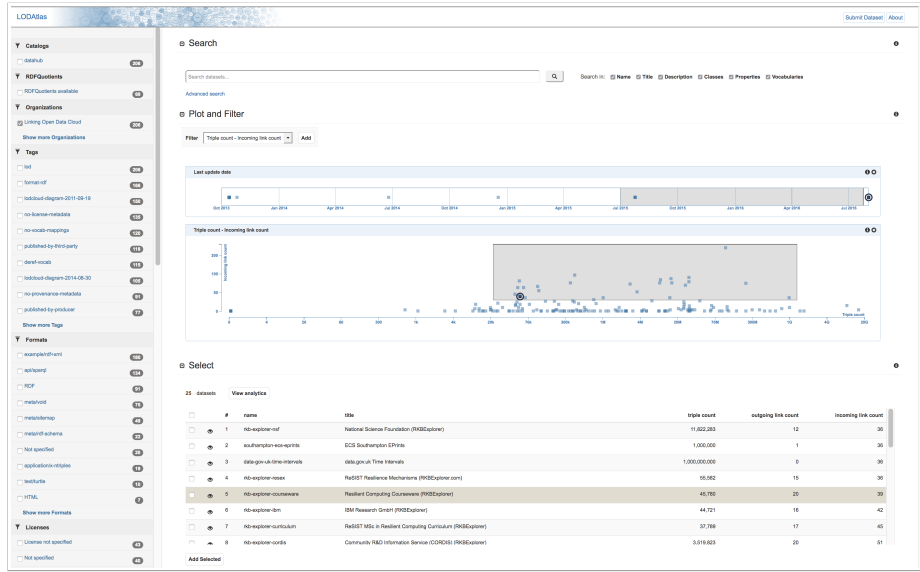
In our case, there is obviously no intention to sell the datasets in the cart. The latter should only be seen as a metaphor that will be familiar to many users. “*Checking out*” on LODAtlas only means exporting the cart as simple VoID descriptions of the chosen datasets, for later re-use in any context. Those VoID exports contain a limited set of statements, relying on `foaf:homepage`, as an inverse functional property, to automatically connect to other descriptive statements about the datasets, found elsewhere on the Web.

Before checking out (which remains optional), the contents of the cart can also be visualized in more detail, helping users get a better idea of how the chosen datasets are interlinked and how much data they hold individually. Figure 3-b shows some of the available visualizations. From left to right: a bar chart showing the triple count for each dataset (when hovering a dataset, the other ones change color depending on whether they feature incoming links, outgoing links, both, or none); an adjacency matrix giving an overview of which datasets are connected to which ones; a radial network layout showing the same information in a more intuitive, but less scalable, manner.

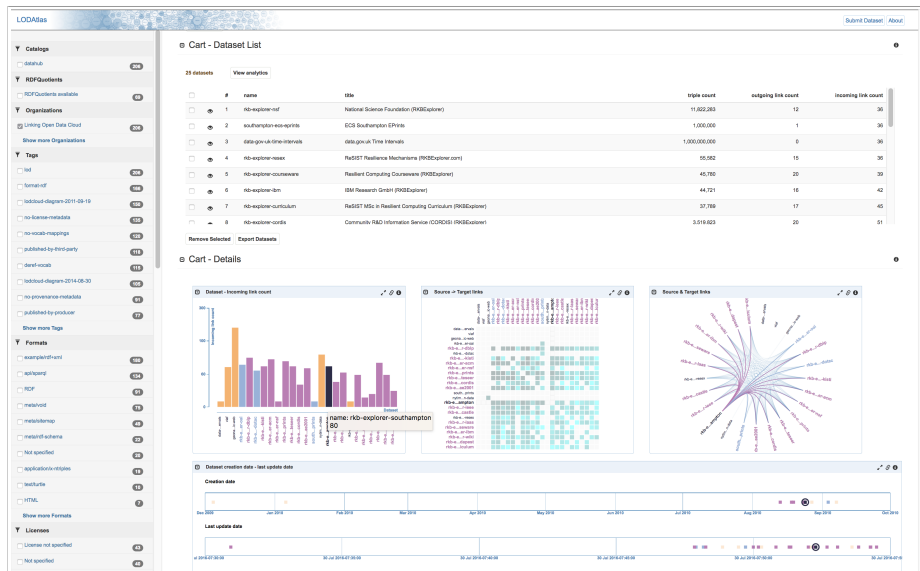
### 3.2 Visual Summaries of a Dataset's Contents

The selection of a dataset is not only based on triple count, number of links to other datasets, and presence of some keywords. In their search for datasets, users will often want to get more detailed information about what is in the dataset, as suggested by services such as LODSight [19] and LODatio [28].

Any dataset can be inspected in more detail by clicking on the eye-like icon associated with it (Figure 1). This pops-up a new panel that features multiple



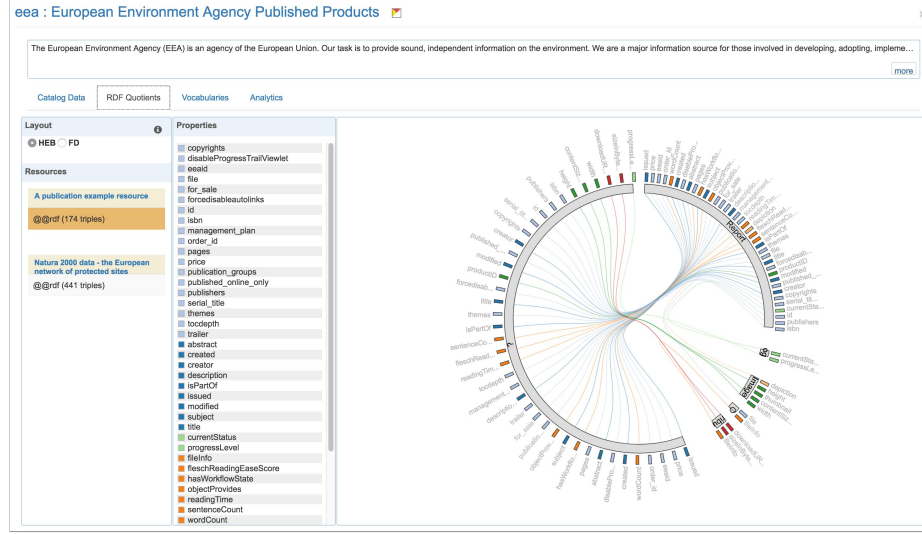
(a)



(b)

**Fig. 3.** (a) Filtering search results using visual, dynamic queries. (b) Putting the selected datasets in the user's cart and looking at their characteristics in more detail.

tabs. The first one (not shown in the paper) is the dataset's ID card. It displays general metadata about the dataset, including its title and description, license, author and publisher, as well as all resource files associated with the dataset in the catalog description (*e.g.*, partial extracts, full dumps).



**Fig. 4.** RDFQuotients-derived visual summary of one of the *European Environment Agency's* datasets. The summary shows how properties relate instances of the different classes (arcs sometimes represent instances that have multiple classes). Classes and properties are color-coded by vocabulary, based on namespace. Brushing through the sorted list of properties on the left highlights the corresponding edge in the network.

The next tab, *RDFQuotients*, features a novel interactive RDF summary visualization that has been designed specifically for LODAtlas, shown in Figure 4. Provided that a dump, even a partial one, is available for a dataset, and that the processing workflow described in Figure 7 completes successfully, LODAtlas is able to generate this type of visual summary of the contents of the dataset.

The visualization is directly based on a summarization of RDF graphs that is computed using the RDFQuotients framework [11,12]. RDFQuotients work on the standard semantics of an RDF graph  $G$ , which can be materialized as an RDF graph called its closure (a.k.a saturation), that comprises  $G$ 's explicit triples, plus those derived from them and entailment rules from [23], *i.e.*,  $G$ 's implicit triples. The framework defines a summary of  $G$  as a *quotient graph*, which is an RDF graph itself. In particular, it proposes four novel RDF node equivalence relations that allow quotient graphs (i) *summarizing both the structure and the semantics* of the original graphs and (ii) *having more compact summaries* than those relying on classical (non-RDF) node equivalence relations, *e.g.*, those based on backward and/or forward bisimulation.

Two of these equivalence relations, called *strong equivalence* and *weak equivalence*, only consider how nodes are connected to others using data properties, *i.e.*, different from the built-in RDF properties such as `rdf:type`, `rdfs:subClassOf`, *etc.* Two nodes are strongly equivalent whenever their incoming (resp. outgoing) data properties may cooccur on a single summary node, based on the input graph analysis; they are weakly equivalent whenever they have no incoming and



outgoing edge, or their incoming or outgoing data properties may cooccur on a single summary node, or they are weakly equivalent to another node. These two equivalence relations are particularly useful for RDF graphs with untyped or poorly typed data. The two other equivalence relations, called *typed-strong equivalence* and *typed-weak equivalence*, consider only types for typed nodes and the aforementioned strong and weak equivalences for untyped nodes; typed nodes are equivalent whenever they have the same types.

The resulting quotient graphs are then transformed into JSON data structures more amenable to visualization with D3 [10]. They can be represented using a node-link diagram based on force-directed layout, or using a radial network layout based on hierarchical edge bundling [25]. The latter is less familiar and requires a bit of training to interpret, but usually scales better while conveying additional information. The hierarchy used as input for edge bundling is that of subsumption relationships between involved classes.

When multiple resource files are associated with a dump for a given dataset, LODAtlas tries to compute summaries for each such file individually. Each of them is listed in that tab, and users can select any one of them to get the corresponding visual summary. While in some cases the summaries will look very similar, there are also cases where the resource files associated with a single dataset dump contain complementary but very different subsets of the data. In such cases, having access to individual summaries seems more relevant than merging them all in a single, necessarily more complex one, since there was an attempt at modularizing the dataset in the first place.

The following tab, *Vocabularies* (not shown in this paper), lists all vocabularies actually used to describe RDF resources in the dataset, featuring direct links to the schemas or ontologies, as well as links to the corresponding entries in LOV (Linked Open Vocabulary [34]), when available. As discussed later, this tab may include more ontology-level information in the future, derived from Chen *et al.*'s minimal modules and best excerpts [13].

Finally, the *Analytics* tab (Figure 5) features charts very similar to those in Figure 2, but restricted to the datasets linked to the one being looked at in detail. In this context, the latter serves as a pivot, and all other datasets can be color-coded depending on the nature of their link to it, following the same convention as in the bar chart of Figure 3-b for incoming, outgoing, and two-way connections.

### 3.3 Examples of Use

This section illustrates some examples of use for LODAtlas:

- Performing advanced **searches that combine criteria about the datasets' metadata and their contents**. Conjunctions of constraints can be specified iteratively using different means, as illustrated in Figure 3-a. For instance, users could search for all datasets that 1) contain `dbpedia` in their description (by entering that string in the search field); 2) feature instances of class `foaf:Person` (by then selecting the corresponding value in facet *Classes*); 3)



**Fig. 5.** According to CKAN data fetched from [datahub.io](https://datahub.io), the last dataset added to the LOD cloud that links to DBpedia is data-persee-fr, a dataset about scientific publications: added March 21st, 2018 and last updated 10 days later, it features a larger-than-average number of triples compared to all datasets linking to DBpedia.

have been updated in the last three months (by adding the corresponding timeline plot and selecting the relevant time span) ; and finally, 4) feature at least 50,000 statements and more than 2 outgoing links to other datasets (by drawing a selection region in the corresponding scatterplot).

- **Monitoring datasets** recently added to the catalog or updated, that link to a particular dataset of interest. Figure 5 shows tab Analytics for dataset DBpedia. Using the first timeline, users can quickly find out which datasets have been recently added to the catalog, that feature links (incoming, outgoing, or both) to DBpedia. The second timeline gives similar information about when these datasets have been updated. Brushing in the timeline makes it possible to get a quick estimate about the size and interlinks of those datasets.
- **Spotting noteworthy events** in a selection of datasets. Going back to Figure 2, sorting by creation date immediately reveals a time span that features datasets with a significantly larger number of link counts. Brushing through the histograms indicates that this “surge” corresponds to the addition of RKB Explorer [21] entries in the catalog.
- **Comparing & contrasting the contents** of related datasets. The RDF-Quotients-based visual summaries show how instances of different classes are effectively described, and connected to, other instances, using which properties. Users can get a first impression about the suitability of different datasets for their purposes. These summaries can also help them understand how those datasets can work together to derive more data, or identify opportunities to link them when they are not already linked.

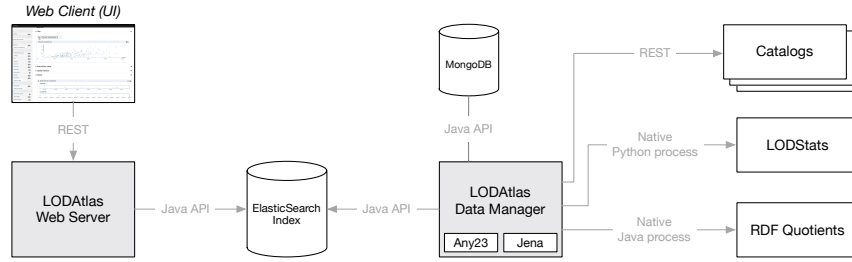


Fig. 6. LODAtlas - System architecture

## 4 Implementation

LODAtlas is based on Java EE 7 Web Profile edition, and deployed on an Apache Tomcat 8 server. The following Javascript libraries play a key role on the front-end side: [D3.js](#) [10] for generating the SVG visualisations; [Crossfilter.js](#) for filtering the data presented in charts, which effectively enables the brushing and linking features described earlier; [jQuery](#) for AJAX calls to server-side REST endpoints; and [Bootstrap](#) for general page layout and icons.

Figure 6 gives an overview of LODAtlas’ architecture. The backend is implemented in Java, adopting a layered architecture. An [ElasticSearch](#) server stores and indexes the data. The Web server’s REST endpoint receives requests and forwards them to the ElasticSearch service, which processes the requests and returns results as Plain Old Java Objects (POJO). These are the converted to JSON and transmitted back to the client. The REST endpoint can also be queried directly by any external tool (<http://lodatlas.lri.fr/api/>).

The ElasticSearch index gets populated by an independent module called the LODAtlas Data Manager (DM for short). That module is a standalone Java application that creates an aggregated database using several APIs to harvest metadata from different catalogs, and to process dataset dumps when available.

The identification of relevant datasets in a catalog and fetching of the corresponding metadata is based on CKAN API v3.<sup>4</sup> Any23<sup>5</sup> and the Jena RIOT API<sup>6</sup> handle the conversion of dump files to N-Triples, providing support for a broad range of RDF serialization formats. LODStats [20] is used as an external service to extract classes, properties and vocabularies, and RDFQuotients [11] provide summaries of the RDF dumps.

Figure 7 illustrates the processing workflow of a dataset whose description has been found in a catalog and matches the requirements for being considered a *linked data* dataset (*e.g.*, on datahub.io, having `lod` as one of the declared tags). Once the JSON metadata has been downloaded from the catalog and temporarily stored in a MongoDB<sup>7</sup> instance, the DM checks for resource files associated with

<sup>4</sup> <http://docs.ckan.org/en/latest/api/>

<sup>5</sup> <https://any23.apache.org>

<sup>6</sup> <https://jena.apache.org/documentation/io/>

<sup>7</sup> <https://www.mongodb.com>

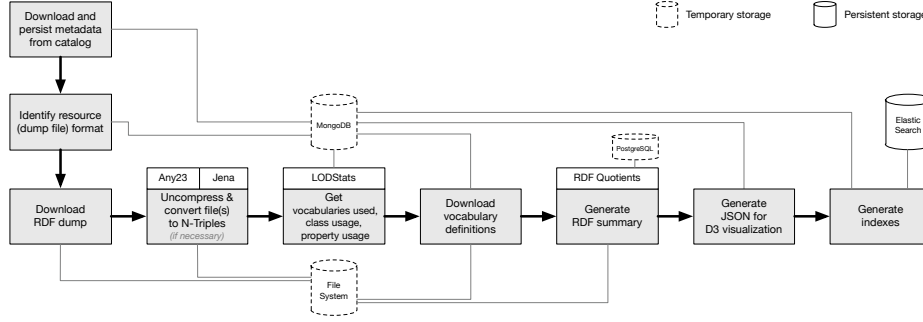


Fig. 7. LODAtlas - Dataset processing workflow.

this dataset. Among these resource files, those that are using one of the supported RDF serializations are downloaded, uncompressed (if necessary), and converted to N-Triples. For each resource file, LODStats returns information about the vocabularies, classes and properties used. This information is also temporarily stored in MongoDB, and vocabulary definitions get concatenated in a single file for use by RDFQuotients to compute the summaries. RDFQuotients use their own local PostgreSQL database to make summary computations more efficient. The resulting RDF graph is transformed into a JSON data structure, that also gets stored in MongoDB. This data structure is optimized for generating the interactive summary visualization (Figure 4) on the front-end using D3. Finally, the contents of the MongoDB instance get indexed in ElasticSearch, which will be queried by the LODAtlas Web server to generate pages for the front-end.

## 5 Availability, Sustainability and Future Work

LODAtlas started as a research project initiated by team ILDA<sup>8</sup> at INRIA and LRI (Univ. Paris-Sud & CNRS), with contributions from INRIA team CEDAR.<sup>9</sup> The project began long before `datahub.io`'s recent, major overhaul, and subsequent loss of LOD entries in its catalog [3]. Our goal was to investigate alternative user interfaces for browsing linked data catalogs in order to facilitate the discovery of relevant datasets. As such, the project had no intention to replace `datahub.io` for the LOD community. The context has now changed, however: we were able to retrieve, process and store locally all LOD dataset metadata from <http://old.datahub.io>; LODAtlas' dataset processing workflow has been streamlined, and the service has gained maturity through an iterative design process of the user interface over several years; we now have access to more computing resources at INRIA for dataset processing.<sup>10</sup> In addition,

<sup>8</sup> <http://ilda.saclay.inria.fr>

<sup>9</sup> <https://team.inria.fr/cedar>

<sup>10</sup> The processing workflow can be run on any mid-range hardware configuration, but can also be parallelized. While we started the project with a single machine equipped

Catalog	Linked Datasets (entries created)	RDFQuotients (computed)	Resource files (total)	Resource files (success)
<a href="#">datahub.io</a>	1,280 <sup>a</sup>	417	72,303	23,996
<a href="#">data.gov</a>	(↗) 6,772 <sup>b</sup>	(↗) 6,011	(↗) 6,365	(↗) 6,099

<sup>a</sup> querying CKAN API for all datasets tagged with `lod`.

<sup>b</sup> querying CKAN API for all datasets featuring `rdf` in any metadata field.

(↗) 71% of [data.gov](#) datasets have been processed at the time of writing. The Web site will contain updated numbers, accounting for the whole 9,482 RDF-tagged datasets (as of 2018-06-14).

**Table 1.** Catalogs featured in LODAtlas instance at <http://purl.org/lodatlas>

the design of novel user interfaces for the Web of Data is a central topic of our research team, which means that we are committed to LODAtlas, not just as a service to be maintained, but as a research project aimed at evolving based on feedback from the community. As such, the main instance of LODAtlas at <http://purl.org/lodatlas> will be accepting new LOD-related dataset submissions. As is currently the case for LOV [34], we have opted for a lightweight curated model where each submission will be manually checked prior to inclusion by a LODAtlas team member, both for relevance and quality, before triggering the automatic processing of the new dataset. We may reconsider this choice if the service gains traction and the submission volume increases too much, in which case we would rather rely on a community effort.

Another element to consider is that LODAtlas is contributed to the community as much as a software framework as a research prototype/service. The code is hosted on GitLab at <https://gitlab.inria.fr/epietrig/LODAtlas> under the GNU General Public License (GPL) version 3.0, and is also made available as a Docker<sup>11</sup> bundle for deployment by anyone interested, for use with any CKAN-compatible catalog description. See the project’s GitLab page for information about running the demo with `docker-compose`.

As summarized in Table 1, the main LODAtlas instance gathers descriptions from [datahub.io](#) and from [data.gov](#). Catalog metadata can be processed for all relevant datasets, though some entries might be missing information depending on the completeness of the original description. LODStats and RDFQuotients processing is more subject to failure (this does not impact the creation of the dataset’s entry in LODAtlas, but means that some features will not be available, such as the visual summary). The processing of [datahub.io](#) is complete: we were able to compute RDFQuotients summaries for 33% of the datasets. The

with 2 CPUs and 16GB RAM, our current setup enables us to instantiate up to 4 virtual machines in parallel on the local cloud infrastructure, each machine having 8 CPUs, 1TB of disk space, 117GB RAM. While such computing power is not necessary for all datasets, the processing of some very large dumps – and more particularly the summarization – may require significant resources.

<sup>11</sup> <https://www.docker.com>

processing of `data.gov` is still ongoing at the time of writing. The current success rate for resource file processing yields RDFQuotients summaries for 89% of the datasets. Coverage thus varies significantly depending on the catalog. There can be many causes of failure: unavailability of any resource file, absence of resource file in one of the supported RDF serializations, failure to process a file for reasons such as, *e.g.*, syntax errors or size limitations (we are currently unable to process individual RDF dumps larger than 10GB).

Future work on LODAtlas will start by considering additional catalogs, such as <https://www.europeandataportal.eu> which, at the time of writing, is declaring 38,170 RDF datasets. We are also in the process of integrating a new version of RDFQuotients, which is providing cardinality information about the actual usage of classes and properties in resource files. This will enable us to: 1) extend search capabilities by adding criteria on the number of instances of a given class or property; and 2) enhance the summary visualizations, representing this cardinality information by adjusting the property edges' stroke width depending on the relative number of statements of each sort.

Another possibility we are considering is to show partial views on vocabulary definitions based on solutions such as Chen *et al.*'s minimal modules and best excerpts [13]. For a given dataset, relevant starting points (classes) could be identified in the instance data, that would serve as input to generate views on coherent subsets of vocabulary definitions, small enough to be meaningfully visualized and understood by users.

In the longer term, as interactive graph visualization is an active research topic in the team (see, *e.g.*, [4,32]), we are also contemplating the possibility to generate an advanced, interactive visualization similar in spirit to the Linking Open Data cloud diagram [1] using the dataset descriptions stored in LODAtlas. The prioritization of new features will depend on feedback from the community.

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